

might not be made public, and proposed to pay Corlies such reasonable sum as he might stipulate, on condition that his intimacy with Mrs. Colton should forever be broken off, and all the circumstances connected with the matter should be kept secret. Such arrangement was accordingly made, and the sum of \$3000, fully agreed upon, was accordingly paid \$1000 in addition to the \$2000 already received from Mrs. Colton.

The conditions of the arrangement thus entered into, Colton supposed were rigidly observed on the part of Corlies, until a short time previous to the 10th of the present month, when he received satisfactory proof of the contrary. The ineffectual attempts of Colton to shoot Corlies, was one of the consequences of this discovery. The subsequent events are already known to the public.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Tribune says:

"I have been informed that Chas. G. Corlies, recently murdered in your city, was one of the persons who figured so conspicuously at Gray's Ferry, below Philadelphia, last summer, with a married lady from New York. A man named Snyman was also connected with the affair."

VILLAINOUS CONDUCT PUNISHED.

On Saturday evening, says the N. Y. Sun, the upper part of the Bowery witnessed the merited punishment of a Dentist, whose office was in the Bowery, not a thousand miles from Spring street. The Dentist obtained an introduction, about four months ago, into the family of a respectable young lady of great personal beauty, and commenced paying his addresses to her—gained her affections and arranged for the marriage to come off this week. On Saturday, however, the brother of the young woman obtained such information as enabled him to have an interview with a wife of the Dentist, who had been abandoned by her villainous husband, and was supporting herself and two children by tailoring, at which employment the young lady had been busily engaged. Her husband, the Dentist, did nothing for her support—she had separated from him for some time and was in very straitened circumstances. But, worse and worse! the young man there learned that Mr. Dentist had another wife! also unprovided for. No sooner did the heroic youth learn the facts, than he purchased a large cowhide, and on Wednesday night, at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, caught him there, gave him about 80 lashes on the head, face and body, dragged him into the street, and chased him by the Bowery, thrashing him as he ran, to the gratification of a crowd of people who understood the affair.

American Professional Representatives in Europe.

The Medical and Surgical Journal, of a late date states that Dr. Thomas Sewall, of the city of Washington, one of the Faculty of Columbia College, whose writings are extensively circulated, and whose reputation as a philanthropist is intimately connected with the great temperance reformation, will sail for Europe on the 10th inst. He will go in company with Judge Story, of the Supreme Court of the United States, the most celebrated author on jurisprudence the world ever produced. Two such representatives of the two professions of law and medicine, adds the Journal, will be honorable to our country.

An Abolition Hall burnt.—The Bowling Green (Mo.) Radical, of the 11th inst. says:—By a letter, which we received from Palmyra on yesterday, we learn that the main building of the Abolition institution, near Quincy, Illinois, was burned down during the night of the 8th inst. The same letter adds that a company of armed men from Hannibal and Palmyra started for Quincy on the same night, with the avowed intention of destroying the building above alluded to, but finding that Providence had forestalled them, they returned peacefully to their homes.

We don't believe Providence had anything to do with it. The building was probably burned by a mob; it is not uncommon for rascals to attempt to screen themselves by throwing the responsibility on Providence.

Congressional Elections in Massachusetts.—An other trial was had on Monday last, to supply the vacancies in the Congressional representation in this State. In the Third District there is no choice, but a small Whig majority; in the Fifth, Hudson is elected by a small majority; in the Sixth, there is no choice; in the Seventh, there is probably no choice. —American Traveler.

Connecticut.—The annual election to place on Monday last. Rev. F. B. Bailey, of New Haven, was the Whig candidate for Governor; Charles F. Cleveland, the present incumbent, the Democratic candidate. We have returns from the whole State, except three towns in Fairfield county, and a few in New London and Windham. Cleveland comes near an election by the people; and if he fails there, he will be chosen by the Legislature, both branches of which are Democratic.

S. Symon, (Dem.) is elected to Congress by about 25 majority. The Hartford Courant, however, states that the result can only be ascertained when the votes are officially canvassed. Stewart, (Dem.) is elected to Congress in the 21st district, by about 200 majority. George H. Catlin, (Dem.) is elected in the 31st district. There is some doubt in regard to the Rhode Island. It will be a close run.—ib.

Rhode Island.—The first election in this State, under the new constitution, took place on Wednesday last, and much excitement prevailed in every part of the State. Fenner, the candidate for Governor of the present State Administration, was elected over Carpenter, the nominee of the Suffrage party. The vote stood for Fenner, 855, Carpenter 710. In the Senate there are 24 Fenner and 7 Dorr men; and in the House, 49 Fenner and 19 Dorr men. We gather the above from the Providence Journal, which received the returns by special express.—ib.

The following communication refers to a subject of much importance to our country friends—and we doubt not that the editors of papers in the interior will cheerfully comply with the request contained in it, and copy the resolutions into their columns:—

BOSTON, April 3, 1843.

Mr. Editor.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Boston Employment Society, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, ordered to be signed by the President and Secretary, and sent to the city papers with a request that the editors would notice the same, and urge the country papers to give it publicity:

Resolved, That owing to the peculiar state of the times, there are more persons out of employment in the city than have been for years, and that the daily arrival of persons seeking for work but able to do the present duties, is a source of great distress.

Resolved, That the Society earnestly recommends to those who reside in the country, not to resort to Boston in hopes of obtaining employment, which there is little or no chance of procuring.

WALTER CHANNING, President.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND, Superintendent.

A new species of Manufacture.—We learn that Mr. Stearns, of Woodstock, Vt., is about to establish, at the State Dam in this city, a manufactory of satinot out of woolen rags and the usual amount of cotton warp. Flannel rags, old woolen stockings, old carpets, and every kind of old rags, excepting broadcloth and cassimere, will be used. The rags are converted, by a certain process, into a substance resembling wool, and are then spun into yarn. Rags of broadcloth and cassimere cannot be used on account of their being deprived of the adhesive quality necessary to form a firm thread.—Troy Whig.

Usefulness.—He is a public benefactor, who, by the prudent and skillful outlay of his time and money, shall make a single field yield permanently a double crop; and he who does this over a square mile, virtually adds a square mile to the national territory—says he, does more—he doubles to this extent the territorial resources of the country, without giving the State any larger territory to defend. All

that, then, to the improvers of the soil! Health and long life be their fortune—may their hearts be light and their purses heavy—may their dreams be few and pleasant, and their sleep the sweet repose of the weary—may they see the fruits of their own labor, and may their sons reap still heavier harvests.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Swiss Multitude.—It appears by the late census that the four States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, contain nearly eight million of swine. The increased consumption of lard, in the shape of oil and tallow, which is capable of almost unlimited extension, must augment considerably the pork business of the West.

A LARGE BUSH. Mr. Amos Strout of Unity, lately cut on his place a blackberry bush which exceeds in size any we have ever before seen. It was the growth of a single year, and measured thirteen feet four inches in height, and three inches in circumference. Three of the branches were 7 feet in length.—Belfast Journal.

GRAPES. The Albany Cultivator says, "In regard to the culture of foreign grapes in the United States I beg leave to state a single fact. Two or three years since, the following names of which I do not know, but which appear to be too tender to bear well in our climate, have grown most vigorously and produced abundantly when grafted on our common native vines. In a single season I have known the grapes to grow 20 or 30 feet.

British Boundary Commissioners. The New York Albion states that the British Commissioners for running the boundary line, in accordance with the treaty of Washington, are Lieut. Col. Estcourt, two astronomers, (Capt. Robinson and Lieut. Phipps, R. E.) two surveyors, (Capt. Broughton, R. E., and Mr. James Featherstonhaugh), and Mr. Scott, Secretary, with twelve sailors and miners. They will leave England in the next steamer for Boston, April 4th.

Death of General Armstrong.—General John Armstrong died on Saturday last, aged eighty-one years. He is well known to the public as the Secretary of War under Mr. Madison's administration, and during most of the period of the last war, and author of the well known "Newburg Letters."

Death by Freezing.—Mr. John Barber, Jr., of Haverhill, 46 years of age, died on Saturday, the 25th ult. The circumstances attending his death were nearly as follows:—On Wednesday, 22d ult., he started from home for the purpose of going to Griswold's Factory Village in Coleraine, to work, but the weather being very stormy from the northeast on Thursday, a little after noon, he started for home, and stopped at Mr. Eljah Fagg's for the purpose of warming and resting himself. Just at night, Thursday, the wind shifted and blew (the snow being very light) very strongly from the west; at about five o'clock he started from Mr. Fagg's, and the weather continuing cold and rough, the neighbors could not break out the road until Saturday, at which time, about ten o'clock, he was found in the school house woods by his oldest son, evidently in a senseless state, lying on his back, and his feet and ankles frozen solid. He was carried to Captain Gould's, where he died about three o'clock, P. M., same day, having lain in this situation nearly forty hours.—Greenfield Courier.

A fatal Affray.—A sad affair happened at Northfield, N. H., on Wednesday last. The circumstances were these:—One Henry Wright, while under the influence of liquor, came home and laid down upon the bed with a young child four or five years of age. His wife fearing for the child's safety, attempted to remove him from the bed. Wright, probably merely for the purpose of teasing her, refused to let her have the child; she then called her son to get the child from his father—he attempted, but in vain, to get the child from his father. Wright, in a fit of passion, seized the child by the neck, and threw him from the bed and got the knife from him, the blood running profusely from his side. After securing the knife, Moody said he must go for a doctor, and started, but fell a short distance from the door, and fainted. Wright was arrested, and bound over to appear at the August Court, for want of bail was committed.—ibid.

We learn by the Bangor Whig that the town of Waldo had, by a unanimous vote, directed the licensing board to license the Town Treasurer to procure and keep an adequate supply of wine and spirits for medical and mechanical purposes—the names of the purchasers, prices, and quantities sold, and a fair compensation for his trouble to be allowed him by the Selectmen.

The Baltimore Typographical Society celebrated their anniversary on Saturday week. Printers are always full of education for the ladies, and of patriotic ardor. Here are a few of their toasts:—

Married Ladies.—The cherished realities of the bright and beautiful visions seen by the imagination during "love's young dream."

Woman.—The morning of our youth, the day of our unhappiness, and the evening of our declining years. God bless us!

Married Priests.—May they never want caps for the heads of their little ones, nor beds whereon to lay their forms.

Galvanic Experiments.—The body of Henry Johnson, executed at St. Louis on the 3d ult. for the murder of Major Floyd, was galvanized soon after death by a number of medical gentlemen. It was made to throw its cold and lifeless arms about, the fingers were made to shut and open, and the face was made to work, as the muscles of a living man in a spasmodic fit; and the jaws were opened and closed with such violence, that the gnashing of the teeth could be heard distinctly ten feet from the body.

Carrier Pigeon.—A carrier pigeon recently alighted on the deck of the ship Strabane, on the voyage from Calcutta to Britain, having a regimental button attached to his leg by a piece of brass wire. From a reference to the log of the Mary transport, on her voyage to Bombay, it has been discovered that from the time the bird was liberated from that vessel, to the time it alighted on the Strabane, it had flown no less than two thousand miles in ten days.

Death of Senator McRoberts.—The Hon. Samuel McRoberts, Senator in Congress from Illinois, died in Cincinnati on Monday, aged about 40 years, of a short illness, resulting from a cold taken in crossing the Mountains, on his way home from the session which has recently closed.

Flour.—At Baltimore on Friday, the 31st ult., Howard street flour sold at \$3.93 3/4 from stores. City Mills was \$4.

Fire at Schenectady.—A fire broke out in Schenectady, N. Y., on Tuesday night last that consumed the rail road depot and offices. Given's Hotel and premises were all destroyed. About twenty coaches were consumed, and the depot was burned. Four horses were burned. It is said to have been the diabolical work of an incendiary. \$15,000 insurance.

We learn that one day last week at Enfield, Mr. Azor Woodbury after doing his usual work in the morning in taking care of the cattle, went on the ice in the Penobscot river, and deliberately walked into an opening in the channel and was swept down the current and drowned. He was about 42 years of age.

Large Cargo.—Probably the largest cargo which ever left this country in one vessel, was carried out in the ship Cornelia, from Mobile, on the 13th inst.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.—The Madisonian of Tuesday last contains a copy of a correspondence between Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, and Mr. Webster, relating to a complaint by the Maine Legislature, that the New Brunswick authorities, in violation of the Treaty of Washington, were enforcing the collection of certain bonds belonging to "the disputed territory fund," for timber cut on that territory.

Mr. Webster to Mr. Fox the Resolve of the State of Maine on this subject, and Mr. Fox had a correspondence with the Governor of New Brunswick, from which it appears "that the Lieutenant Governor, so long ago as October last, upon receiving intelligence from Lord Ashburton of the signature of the Treaty of Washington, issued orders to the Attorney General of the province to suspend all proceedings upon the bonds in question. The Attorney General reports officially that the above orders have been duly obeyed. It appears, therefore, that the resolutions of the Maine Legislature cannot have been grounded upon an accurate statement of facts."

The Madisonian of Tuesday also contains a letter from Mr. Webster to Mr. Everett, our Minister to Great Britain, dated March 28th, in answer to Lord Aberdeen's declaration, and that of Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, that England insists to adhere to the right of visiting all suspected vessels on the coast of Africa. This letter is an able vindication of American views on the subject of the Right of Search and the Right of Visit.—Boston Courier.

The Quarrels at Washington.—The Madisonian of Tuesday last says:—"A most absurd and ridiculous report is going the rounds of the newspapers, that a personal quarrel took place at a recent cabinet meeting, between Secretaries Spencer and Upshur. We assure the public that there is not the slightest foundation for such a report. There was neither a fight nor even an angry or unpleasant word between these secretaries, on that or any other occasions. The whole story is a naked fabrication. Our editorial brethren at a distance are sometimes guilty of such misstatements, and in the present case, particularly of such as involve private character or great public interests."

New Hampshire Court of Common Pleas.—In the Circuit Court of Common Pleas at Concord, now in session, Daniel Chubb, of Concord, charged with assault and battery, and being the third conviction, was sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for life.

This young man, we understand, a native of this town, and is now twenty four years of age, and has spent one half of it within the walls of the New Hampshire State Prison. At the age of ten, he was convicted of a felony in breaking into a store, and stealing money. The crime would have been lessened, had he not been so foolish and indiscreet of youth, had it not been for the extraordinary shrewdness and ingenuity, made use of, to conceal it. But the court wisely judged that a youth who could so artfully contrive to hide his guilt, could also calculate the consequences of his crime, and therefore sentenced him to the State Prison for two years. At the expiration of which he was discharged, but soon gave proof of a return to his former habits, and was again committed to the State Prison for two years. At the expiration of which he was discharged, but soon gave proof of a return to his former habits, and was again committed to the State Prison for two years. At the expiration of which he was discharged, but soon gave proof of a return to his former habits, and was again committed to the State Prison for two years.

Spencer against the World.—The little town of Spencer, in this county, has produced five pairs of twin children within the last month! Whenever the same can be boasted of any other town or precinct of its population and dimensions, in the universe, then, and not till then, will the fruitful matrons of Spencer acknowledge that their claims upon the gratitude of the country are equalled by others of their sex. As it now stands, Spencer is most emphatically the "Whispering Town," and as such merits a premium from government, in consideration of so important an addition to the "standing army"—the country's reliance in peace and in war.—Oswego Gazette.

From St. Domingo.—Capt. Pope, of brig Nonpareil, at this port from Gonaves, 20th ult., states that President Boyer had abdicated. He went on board a British frigate on the 13th, and sailed for Jamaica the 5th. Commercial operations had been entirely suspended in the southern and western parts of the island by the revolutionary movement of the Patriots, who were enabled to hold it only conditionally.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER. The New York and Philadelphia papers announce the disappearance of Jacob Shipman, the money express man between the two cities. He left Philadelphia in the five o'clock train of Wednesday evening. He was noticed by the conductor to Trenton, but was not seen afterwards. Quite a number of letters, forwarded by him several of them containing bank bills, were received in New York on Friday morning mail from Philadelphia, so that they must have gone back from Trenton to Philadelphia by the train of the same evening from New York.

Mr. Shipman was a very stout man, and full of courage. He was attacked last October, in the hall of his own residence, in Philadelphia, and was returning at night, by a gang of villains who had entered the hall before him. He was then dreadfully bruised, but got clear with his bag. Since then he has worn a bowie knife and a revolving pistol.

It appears that at Trenton he got out of the cars and hired a wagon, and returned to Philadelphia, and from thence took passage to Pittsburgh. Up to five o'clock on Friday evening, no active measures had been taken in Philadelphia to pursue him. Some of the banks of New York sent him a large quantity of French gold, to be deposited in the vault which he sold and bought with it treasury drafts. The New York Herald says "he has enough to keep him snug for the rest of his days, and he is an old stager," we have little doubt that he is now beyond the reach of successful pursuit. He has forty-eight hours to start.

The Union Bank of New York has advertised a reward of \$2000 for the recovery of \$15,000 belonging to that institution, which was the French gold entrusted to him to be deposited at the mint. The money article of the New York Herald says:—"The disappearance of Mr. Shipman, who has carried a good deal of conversation. It is amusing, however, to observe the zeal with which losses are disclosed. No one has lost any thing. It is like a meeting of the United States Bank stockholders—no one can be lost, and no one is a bona fide holder."

The United States Gazette estimates the amount carried off by Shipman at \$100,000 and over, in available funds.

Started.

In Bath, 31st ult., by Rev. Mr. Ellingwood, Mr. George Williams, formerly of Boston, to Miss Sarah C. Bolden, of Bath.

In Wiscasset, 21st inst., Capt. Ebenezer Trask, of Edgecomb, to Miss Marietta M. Dodge, of Wiscasset, to Miss Melville P. Colby, both of Wiscasset.—Mr. John McKenney, to Miss Margaret Brown, of Wiscasset.

In Gardiner, by Rev. Mr. Peet, Mr. John T. Brown to Miss Sylvia McCarty.

In Readfield, John E. Varney of Augusta, to Eliza Ann Crosby—Lewis Moody of Pittston, to Mary E. Crosby.

Albany Daily Patriot.
CHARLES T. TORREY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Office in the Law Buildings, second story, Corner of Beaver and Market streets.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY PATRIOT.

The subscriber commenced the publication of a new daily paper on Tuesday, January 18th, 1843.

It will be devoted to the cause of liberty, of good morals, commercial news, and general intelligence.

In regard to general news, we mean to do as well as our contemporaries.

In respect to commercial and monetary affairs, arrangements are in progress, at a heavy expense, which will make the Daily Patriot second to no paper in the State. Nothing will ever be admitted in its columns unsuited to the family circle.

It will aim to give the earliest foreign and domestic intelligence, including full reports of congressional and legislative proceedings, city news, court reports, and notices of our city institutions and affairs. In its political character it will be devoted to the cause of LIBERTY, without concealment, without compromise.

TERMS—\$4 a year, payable quarterly in advance. If not paid by me in full, until the payment is made.

The Weekly is issued every Thursday, at \$2 a year in advance.

Advertising Rates:

1 square (12 lines) first insertion, 25 cents.
Each additional insertion, 12 cents.
Six lines or less, at the above rates.

One square for a year, paper included, \$10 00.
Our square for a year, paper included, \$19 99.

Our rates are lower than of any other paper, and they will continue to be so.

A select of advertisements, will be inserted also in our weekly which circulates widely in every county in this State but 5, and to considerable extent in 12 other States and Territories, for \$15 a square.

IF all country weekly papers giving this prospectus six insertions, with a notice, will be entitled to an exchange with the Daily Patriot.

All communications must be addressed to—
CHARLES T. TORREY, Publisher.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 3, 1843. [Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser, & Patriot.]

At Market 320 Brat Cattle, 300 Sheep, and 15000 Swine. 30 Brat Cattle, 300 Sheep, and 15000 Swine.

Prices—B of Cattle—Sales quick, and last week's prices fully sustained. Extra at 5 25. First quality 4 75 a 5 25; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 4 75 a 4 25.

Sheep—Several lots were sold from 2 25 to 2 75. A few of a better quality \$4 a \$5.

Swine—Lots to peddle were generally sold for 3 34 for S. W., and 4 24 for Barrows; a few lots for 3 12 a 4 12. Old Barrows 4 12. At retail from 4 to 5 12.

SECOND VOLUME
OF
THE MAGNET.
DEVOTED TO THE INVESTIGATION OF
HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY, embracing Cerebrum, Phrenology, Pathology, Physiology, Psychology, Neurology, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, Light, Color, Life.

BY LA ROY SUNDERRAND.

The design of this popular and interesting work, is the investigation of all the laws which appertain to Human Life, and which are concerned in the production of those states of the Mind, called SOMNAMBULISM, INSANITY, DREAMING, SECOND-SIGHT, SOMNIPATHY, TRANCE, CLAIRVOYANCE, and various other Mental Phenomena, which have, hitherto, remained shrouded in mystery.

Its pages are enriched with ESSAYS and COMMUNICATIONS, detailing Facts, illustrating the Science of CEREPHOLOGY, which teaches the INFLUENCE and SUSCEPTIBILITY of the Human Brain, and the manner in which the various organs of the Brain, together with such information as may assist in the most successful application of this wonderful agent to Diagnosis—the Definition of Character—and the relief of human suffering.

The Second Volume will be commenced in JUNE, 1843, in large octavo form, and issued monthly, on the following

TERMS.

I. Two dollars in advance, will pay for one copy for six months; or sixteen copies of any one number.

II. For the Year, fifty copies of any one number; or four copies for one year.

III. For Ten Dollars, ninety copies of any one number; or ten copies for one year.

IV. For Fifteen Dollars, one hundred and fifty copies of any one number; or twelve copies for one year.

V. To the trade, they will be put at Nine Dollars per hundred, when one hundred copies are ordered at one time, with the cash in advance.

Agents must state, distinctly, what the money sent is designed to pay for, either for a copy, or volume, or for so many single copies of one number.

As these terms are low, the Publisher cannot doubt but Agents will see the justice of giving special attention to what follows:

IF all payments must be received by the Publisher before the next issue of the Office.

IF all payments must be remitted free of postage, and in Safety fund money, or its equivalent, in this city.

IF Agents must give particular instructions as to the manner in which they wish each number forwarded.

* * * Every Editor who shall give this Prospectus (including the paragraph) six insertions, shall receive THE MAGNET for one year, from June 1843, provided the papers containing this notice be forwarded, marked, to "The New York Courier, New York City," and provided, also, that these conditions be complied with before January, 1844.

FAIRBANKS & EVELETH,
DEALERS IN
Hard Ware, Iron and Steel.
ALSO,
STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, HOLLOW WARE,
SHEET LEAD, SHEET ZINC,
FEATHERS, &c., &c.
Three doors South of Post Office, Water Street, AUGUSTA.

H. W. FAIRBANKS,
J. H. EVELETH.

Stock for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Cows, Heifers, and Bulls of the Durham and Hereford breeds, and of a cross between the two, together with a yoke of four years old Steers and one good work Horse seven years old. He has also for sale sows, breeding sows, and pigs, including full blooded Berkshires, and crosses of the same with the Irish and Maltese breeds. His sows are of distinct families, and he can furnish purchasers with pigs of distinct litters, so that they will be enabled to avoid the pernicious effects of breeding in and in. The above stock is too well known to need any recommendation, and all those desirous of improving their stock are respectfully invited to call and examine. If the bulls, including one of those which he purchased last summer at Albany, N. Y., should not be sold, they will be let for the season on reasonable terms.

J. W. HAINS.
Hallowell, 3d month, 17th, 1843. 3w14

Notice to Farmers.

I HAVE received information that I have four bags of Wheat, imported by way of Smyrna from the Black Sea, containing four bushels each, in Boston a waiting my orders, which I have ordered sent to Hallowell, to the care of A. B. & P. Hutton. The varieties are expected to be the hard and white headed, which will be probably be disposed of as the last importation was, among the members of the Kennebec County Ag. Society. Those who wish to sow it will make immediate application to the Trustees.

ELIJAH WOOD.
Winthrop, April 4, 1843.

A. B. LINCOLN & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BARNABY & MOORE'S
Patent Double Mold-Board, Side
Hill and
Level Land Plough.

AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Carriage; Iron, Steel and Glass; Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe; Cut and Wrought Nails, Horse Nails, Tacks and Brads; Japanned and Brass Tipped Dogs; Brass Fire Sets, Whips, Brushes, Glue, &c., &c.

One Door North of the Post Office, AUGUSTA, Maine.

A. B. LINCOLN,
HIRAM S. PENDLETON.

W. I. GOODS,
Stanley & Clark have for sale at the Brick Store, Winthrop, Common and extra Strong ten from 50 to 67 1/2 cent per lb. Young hyson do from 50 to 87 1/2 cent.

SUGARS.

Brown, White, Double Refined & Havanna, common and Double Refined. Cask and Box raisins, and spices of all kinds.

Fish.—Cod, Pollock, Mackerell No. 1, Tongues and Scallops, &c. cheap for cash.

MOLASSES.

It is only to be seen to be approved.

Feb. 8, 1843. 6

Good and Cheap bargains.

THE Subscribers having a large and general assortment of BROADCLOTHS, SATINETS and Beaver Cloths, Prints, Moss de Laine, Saxony Cloths, Adrienne, Tibet, Silk and Gingham Shawls, Flannels, Red, White, Green and Yellow do Roslyn and Carolina Plaid, Ribbons, Edging, Insertions, White and Brown Cambrics, Sheetings and Shirts, &c., &c.

Table Covers.

Gingham, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Velveteen, Figured and plain Unbleached, Looking Glasses, Paper and China Clocks, &c., &c.

It is only to be seen to be approved.

Feb. 8, 1843. 6

DRY GOODS,
too numerous to mention—for the sake of the cash, at lower prices than we have heretofore offered.

STANLEY & CLARK.
Winthrop, Feb. 8, 1843. 6

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or selling a note of hand, given by the subscriber to one Thaddeus H. Ross, bearing date, Winthrop December 23d 1829, and for six dollars, on demand and interest, said note was paid July 28th 1841.

GEO. C. WHITNEY.
Re. dated March 23d, 1841.


Administrator's Sale.

BY license from the Hon. WILLIAMS EMMONS, Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, the Real Estate of GREENLEAF FRENCH, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, being the homestead of said deceased, on Saturday the 29th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

FRANCIS FULLER, Adm'r.
Winthrop, March 28th, 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Comfort M. Ladd, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken to give bond giving bond in the law directs. All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

SAM'L P. BENSON.
Winthrop, Feb. 27, 1843.

BARNABY & MOORE'S

PLOUGH,
To which was awarded the first Premium (a silver cup) of the American Institute, at its Plooughing Match at New York, N. Y. in October 1840; an Honorary Premium of \$30 by the New York State Agricultural Society, at its annual Fair at Syracuse, in September, 1841; and the first Premium of the American Institute, (a Gold Medal) at the Plooughing Match at Sing Sing, in October, 1841.

Keep it before the Public.

That the subscribers have purchased the Patent Right of the above CELEBRATED PLOUGH for the Counties of KENNEBEC, SOMERSET and FRANKLIN, and have commenced manufacturing them in the most perfect manner, and from the best materials, and intend to keep a constant supply on hand, on the following terms:

By the above operation we shall be enabled to furnish the Farmer with the only Plough in existence that will do all kinds of work.

This Plough in working on level, upward land, will up or mow in the most perfect manner. It may be used as the common Plough, by laying out the field in lands, or it may be used right and left, turning the furrow all one way, and avoid all dead furrows in the field. It is the most perfect Side Hill Plough in use, as the laborious task of shifting the Mould Board as in common Ploughs, is avoided, the action of the team with the touch of the ploughman's foot shifts the back end of the beam from handle to handle, which fits the Plough for either a right or left hand furrow. It also forms a double Mould Board Plough by shifting the back end of the beam in the center of the cross piece between the handles. All kinds of work requiring a double Mould Board Plough can be done, such as opening drains, furrowing, ridgeing, ploughing between rows of crops, &c. &c. and last though not least, this Plough is of easier draught than any plough in existence, performing an equal amount of work with from 25 to 50 per cent. less power, than the common level land Plough. Those in want of a good Plough, are invited to give the one mentioned above, a trial—every part of which is warranted.

A. B. LINCOLN & Co.
Augusta, February 16, 1843.
At the HARD WARE STORE, one door North of the Post Office.

Notice.

In consideration of my good will to my son Rodney F. Adams, I hereby relinquish to him his time from this date to receive his wages and to transact business for himself as though he were twenty-one years of age, and I will pay no debt incurred by him after this date.

NATHANIEL ADAMS.
WM. HASKELL, witness.
Greene, March 4, 1843. 10

Paster and Lime.

THE subscriber has Lime and Plaster, for sale at Hallowell prices with the addition only of the hauling.

Winthrop, 1843. 3w3m12

Highly Important
TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.
BARNABY & MOORE'S
FOR MAKING VEGETABLE MANURE,
BY FERMENTATION.
(Secured by Patent.)

A NEW invention has been made, to produce any A desirable quantity of MANURE in a short time, either with or without cattle, no nutritious or stable manure, more lasting, and at very little cost.

All genuine plants, Straw, Cornstalks, Weeds, Roots, Sea-Grass, and in fact every thing belonging to the vegetable kingdom, whether green, or dry, can be converted into manure.

This Manure is a composition of animal, mineral and vegetable substances, evidently designed by nature for the nutriment of plants. The secret of the invention is amply developed, and the process of manufacturing clearly described, in my Method, a copy of which is permanently conveyed to every purchaser for the use of his own farm forever.

The preparation is simple and easy, and by following the directions of my Method, farmers may safely calculate upon certain success. To facilitate the purchase of my Method, the price is fixed at the following exceedingly moderate terms. For cleared land, not exceeding one acre, \$2 10; for more than one acre, 10 cents to be added for every additional acre.

Rev. ELI BARNETT, at Westville, New Haven, Conn., is my authorized General Agent for New England, including Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island.

I hereby give notice that the use of my Method, and can be obtained only from myself or my agents authorized for this purpose; and that every Method circulated or sold by any other person I declare to be false and counterfeit.

GEORGE BONMER.

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the State of Maine, and authorized to dispose of rights to those who wish to purchase according to the above stipulations.

E. HOLMES, Winthrop.

Washingtonian Vegetable Pills.
Invented and prepared by Elijah Wood, Winthrop.

A VEGETABLE ALTERNATIVE PILLS has long been a desideratum, and the invention of the Washingtonian Pills confidently assures us that of his following beings who are suffering with Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, habitual constiveness, or any of the complicated diseases which arise from inactive or Turpid Liver, Derangement of the Chyliferous vessels, Impurity of the Blood, Scrophulous discharges of the Glands, Skin, or the Urinary System, thus has been prepared a simple and safe remedy which he recommends to them, after an experience in their use of nearly thirty years.

He first prepared them for his own private use, being afflicted with severe attacks of Rheumatism, complicated by a general action of the system. He has had the satisfaction of being restored to health by them, and now finds himself by their means as instruments in the hands of Providence, in good health at the advanced age of seventy-four years.

Many hundreds have experienced the salutary action of these Pills, and many cases of cure without their aid. Their efficacy in acute as well as chronic rheumatism has been experienced, and in almost innumerable cases.

DIRECTIONS. Take them at night on going to bed. If it is desired merely to relax the bowels take half of one, and increase the dose to five according as you wish to produce more or less copious action.

The above Pills are for sale at the Maine Farmer Office. Price 25 cents.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. WILLIAMS EMMONS, Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, will be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday the twentieth day of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the dwelling house of the late Harvey Pettigall, deceased, in Winthrop, all the right title and interest that said Pettigall had to and any and all real estate in said Winthrop, being the equity of redemption of the farm on which he lived at the time of his decease, including the reversion of the widow's dower in the same. The incumbrance on said farm and terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

ZELOTAS A. MARROW, Administrator.
Monmouth, March 4, 1843.

Spring Fashions!

M. S. HAINES & SISTER, have on hand and for sale at their House, a handsome assortment of Straw and Florence Baskets, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms; consisting in part of Umbrellas, Leghorns, Dinners, Basketkins and various other articles, &c. &c.

They will also repair Bonnets of all kinds cheap.

Winthrop, March 12, 1843.

Doct. Gordan's
Jelly of Pomegranate and Pills, Pulmonary Jelly, Peruvian Liment, Opipolide, Columbian Drops, Physical Drops, Juleb Balsam, Restorative and Grand Restorative.

For sale by SAM'L ADAMS, Hallowell, Me.
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POETRY.

For the Farmer & Advocate.

MUSINGS

On recovering from a third severe illness.

We are such stuff
As dreams are made of, and our little life,
Is rounded with a sleep.—*Shakespeare.*

Again I'm raised from near the gates of Death
To mingle with the busy bustling crowds
Of men, that through the world's wide stage. Again
I rise from 'neath the waves of sorrowful
Affliction, which rushing fierce around me,
Had well nigh overwhelmed my shattered bark.
Again I feel the feeble flow of slow
Returning health creep weary through the veins
Of my much weakened frame. Again I meet
The kindly greeting—the welcoming hand
Of friends, and forward look to future scenes.

O, 'tis hard for bodies made of mortal
Clay to bear the fearful maladies, which
Nature, for her broken laws, will oft inflict.
'Tis sad to waste away from day to day,
And find no remedy; and ah! 'tis sad
To low descend the vale of sickness dire,
And wander on the plains 'twixt life and death.
'Tis fearful too, when the throne of reason seems
To be removed, and every thing appears
To border on the verge of ruin. 'Tis
Fearful, but it is the lot of illness,
And ends at last in one long—lasting sleep.

Well, here's the third rebuke to my ambition,
Which ever drives me far beyond my strength—
The third rebuke,—and yet scarce more than three
Full years have rolled their annual round!
Ambition! name of vanity supreme!
And yet the name of earth's most deadly curse;
Far in its train doth follow the list entire
Of human evils. Yet I have worshipped
At the pale unearthly shrine of this vain
God surrounded by the graves untimely
Of numerous former votaries, who died
At their devotions. But a change, methinks,
Has now come brooding kindly o'er the "spirit
Of my dream," and whispers soft, "Beware,
And shun this god as you would shun a demon."

And what is fame? a wreath of airy
Nothing, which every man is fain to seize
From off his brother's brow! 'Tis "thinner" far
Than morning mist, that lightly does away!
'Tis changeable, transient as the summer wind;
And every man, that grasps this phantom,
Grasps many a woe, and never finds it
Pure—without alloy. Yet 'tis the highest
Boon the world seeks after.

But where's the use

To spend our little span of life in vain
Pursuit of this unreal good? Why toil
And waste the vigor, which should sustain our
Age? and all for fame—a name—a bubble!
Even now of life I seem to tire; so much
Of baseness do I see—so much of utter
Heartlessness. Earth groans beneath her horrid
Load of foul corruption, and trembles 'neath
The sea of strife, that rushes o'er her face
With waves tumultuous, and with surges,
That sweep her beautiful islands, and blight
Them with a plague almost too foul for Heaven
To cleanse. Pale fensish Envy foremost rides
Amid the crowd of fierce contending
Passions, that boast their sway o'er man's frail heart.
She reigns, and early poisons every good,
That Heaven has given to man. Fair Virtue dies;
And e'en the spotless robe of Innocence
Is all bespangled with the filthy ink
Of malice, by hellish Slander's aid.
And one might think 'twere better far to seek
Repose among earth's buried millions
Than tarry here, and meet her numerous woes.

My morn of life has all been clouded o'er,
And rays of joy have rarely struggled down
Through murky clouds and vapors dense, which have
Obscured my life's horizon. But 'tis well;
For even life, they say, is not all ill,
And if the saying's true, there may be yet
In store for me much pleasant sunshine.
So if God bid I still will gladly go
To bear my part in life, be 't weal, or woe.

No. 3, Rural Avenue, Farmington. EPHRAIM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Farmer & Advocate.

Bradley.

MR. HOLMES:—Having spent several weeks
in the town of Bradley the past winter, and
believing that your readers would like to
hear something about the town, I will give
them a short account descriptive of it.

I would remark, however, in the first place,
that Mr. Smith, the author of Smith's School
Geography and Atlas, recently published, by
some means or other, has located this town,
on the map of the Eastern States, some fifty
miles or more up the Penobscot River above
its actual *terra firma*, to wit, at the mouth of
the Mattawamkeag River, as any one may
see by turning to the map, whereas, in fact,
it is only seven miles above the city of Bangor
on the east branch of the Penobscot and
opposite to the town of Orono on the west
side of the river. I would take this opportu-
nity too, to notice another error in this Atlas
in relation to another town. Dexter is placed
on the Kenduskeag River which empties into
the Penobscot at Bangor, whereas it should
be placed on a branch of the Sebasticook that
empties into the Kennebec at Winslow oppo-
site to Waterville village. It is to be hoped,
if Mr. S. ever publishes another edition of
his useful Geography he will correct it in
these matters.

Bradley was first settled at the close of
the Revolutionary war, about 60 years ago
by settlers of the names of Spencer, Collins,
Rowell, Nevers, Keith, Baker, and Nick-
ols, many of the descendants of whom still
live in the town; but the town was not incor-
porated until June 29, 1835, and then con-
tained only about 400 inhabitants. The in-
habitants live principally by lumbering; con-
sequently they are mostly settled along the
bank of the river and the mouth of Great

works, (or as the Indians have called it, *Mad-
amkunk*) stream, where at the latter place is
the principal mill seat, and is called East
Great works Village. There is but one road
through the town, and that along the bank
of the river, leaving the rest an uncultivated
wilderness. There is some excellent land
in town, but mostly of a kind suited to the
growth of grass and grain. There are some
extensive meadow lands along the Madam-
kunk and Madamuscontis or Blackman
streams, on which are cut hundreds of tons
of hay yearly: there is so much meadow that
the cultivation of English grass has been
much neglected in town. There is a beauti-
ful meadow some three or four miles long on
the Madamuscontis at the outlet of *Jamie Pond*
(a small lake in Eddington which gives rise
to the stream) and somewhat resembles the
extensive meadow, called Orcheston, in Eng-
land. Like that it might easily be irrigated
from the water of the pond above; and also
made fit for tillage by cutting a canal, the
distance of a few rods, through a leage, so as
to let off the superabundant water in the
stream above. Apparently, it would seem,
this ledge, at some early period of the world,
was thrown across the bed of the stream,
thus damming up its waters, and in the lapse
of time the pond filled with sediment, (except a
narrow deep channel for the stream to work
its sluggish way down) forming the present
meadow. Some of the owners of this mead-
ow have talked strongly of making this canal,
but whether it will ever be done, remains yet
to be seen. No doubt it might easily be
done. The writer has often been over the
meadow and taken notice of its bearing upon
this point. This and the other meadows in
town give a fine range to the deer, many of
which have been taken the past winter.

The inhabitants of Bradley are mostly a
hardy, generous, enterprising, industrious
people. The cause of education, here, has
been much neglected heretofore, but is now
being more appreciated and encouraged. Tem-
perance too is now doing a good work
here. God bless the good people of this town,
and in due time build them up an intelligent,
virtuous, happy people.

B. F. WILBUR.

West Sidney, April 3, 1843.

Report

Of the Superintending School Committee of Win-
throp, for the year ending March 30, 1843.

[Published in the Farmer by vote of the town.]

Your committee, having endeavored to per-
form the service assigned them, ask leave to
submit the following statement.

The school in Dist. No. 1, taught by Miss
Hannah Foster in summer, was considerably
interrupted by sickness, all the scholars ex-
cept 3 had the measles. The order was good,
and the proficiency as much as could have
been reasonably expected.

The winter school, under the instruction of
Mr. Elish S. Case, acquitted themselves well.
In some of the classes, unusual proficiency
had been made.

In Dist. No. 2, Miss. Snell was employed
in summer. The attendance in this school
also, was somewhat interrupted by sickness.
On the whole, as much progress was made,
as could be reasonably expected. Tho' there
was some whispering, the order, in general,
was good.

In winter, the school was under the care of
Mr. Wm. Bradford Snell. The scholars,
generally, appeared to good advantage. The
teacher was, at times, more ready to aid his
scholars than was profitable for them, the
lower branches had not, in some instances,
received quite as much attention, as their im-
portance demands. What are usually termed
the higher branches had been pursued in a
very satisfactory manner. To many, the
school was equal to a term at an Academy.
Mr. Snell did as much as any Instructor
ought to do,—he did well.

The school was taught by Miss. Hope
Briggs, in Dist. No. 3, in summer. Under
her instruction, children always learn with
accuracy and good proficiency. They also
acquire habits of regularity and order. Isaac
Perkins, a lad 8 years of age, misspelled only
two words during the school, others did
almost as well.

Mr. Nathan Foster was the instructor in
winter. Mr. Foster was as successful in car-
rying his scholars forward in the several
branches of study, as he has formerly been.
If his government is more rigid than some,
he does not fail to make his scholars under-
stand the principles of the different branches
to which they attend. A foundation is thus
laid for sure and rapid improvement hereafter.
A class in Colburns First lessons made the
greatest proficiency of any that your Commit-
tee ever saw, considering the age of the schol-
ars, and the time they attended to it.

In Dist. No. 4, were two schools commen-
ced in summer, under the instruction of Miss.
Rowe and Luce, they were visited but once,
in consequence of closing unexpectedly on
account of Miss Rowe becoming disabled to
continue. In winter three schools were kept.
The one on the east of the stream was com-
mitted to Miss Robinson. A development of
its operations would afford satisfaction to no
one interested in the prosperity of schools.

Miss Luce did well in her department, as
she has done heretofore. Her scholars were
young, but pretty well managed.

Mr. Elijah Lancaster had charge of the
larger scholars in the Dist. His success in
most of the branches was very commendable,
the salutary effects of his excellent discipline

were manifest in the streets as well as in the
school.

The summer school in Dist. No. 5, was in-
structed by Miss Hannah E. Pettingill. She
had been quite industrious and with good suc-
cess. The school at each house had been
well managed, and their progress commenda-
ble. At the east house, one female had
made considerable advance in the French
language.

Mr. Thomas M. Richardson was employed
in the winter. The scholars at the east house
made respectable proficiency in the several
branches which they studied.—At the west
house, the unfavorable state of the weather
and the roads rendered a constant attendance
impracticable, of course, they could not learn
as much, as though they had constantly at-
tended. Their advancement was as much,
as their circumstances would authorize us to
expect.

In Dist. No. 6, they had no school in the
summer. In the winter, Mr. Samuel H.
Courier was employed. Some of the Dist.
were dissatisfied, probably, not entirely with-
out reason. Some of the elementary lessons
had been neglected. A few of the scholars
had done well, but in general, their profici-
ency was not great.

In the summer school in Dist. No. 7, Miss
Sarah F. Thing was the teacher. The schol-
ars were well regulated, well instructed, and
had made reasonable progress.

In the winter, Mr. Oliver R. Bacheller
instructed the school. The school was dis-
continued on account of a dissatisfaction with
the teacher, before the term of its expected
continuance had expired. Altho the second
examination was not general, the committee
became satisfied that the scholars had made
but little proficiency, and that the school was
unprofitable.

Miss M. Haskell commenced a school in
Dist. No. 8, with four scholars, tho' inquiries
were made, when it would close, the knowl-
edge was not obtained, and no definite ac-
count can be given of it. General report con-
cerning it is favorable. They had no school
in the winter.

Miss Danforth was employed in Dist. No.
9, in the summer; but not being able to as-
certain when the school was to close, it was
visited but once.

Nathaniel B. Frost was the instructor in
winter. He labored indefatigably and with
good success. The school made very fair
advances in the various studies, to which they
attended.

In Dist. No. 10, they had no school in sum-
mer. In winter Mr. John E. Brainard made
his first attempt at school keeping. There
was no marked deficiency, in teaching, gov-
ernment, or progress. The scholars did well.

In reviewing the state of the schools the
past year, your Committee find some things
to regret. It is matter of painful regret,
that any teacher should fail skillfully and suc-
cessfully to perform the highly responsible
duties of that calling. A school, which is
not well governed and thoroughly instructed,
and under a sound moral influence, as every
school ought to be, is not to be deprecated,
merely on account of the loss of time and
money, but as a positive and deeply pernicious
nuisance. At the tender, susceptible
and forming age of our scholars, they need
all the good influences, with which it is prac-
ticable to surround them. However learned
some teachers may be in all the branches in
which they are required to instruct, their
want of industry, dispatch, order, punctuali-
ty, and tact, entirely disqualifies them for
profitable instructors. The habits and man-
ners of a teacher exert a great influence.—
Some are very clownish. They come into
houses and sit uncovered, without any con-
scious scruples.

Your Committee are highly gratified, that
they can speak of some of the teachers and
some of the schools in terms of strong approbation.
Could all our schools be as well con-
ducted for a few years, as those in Districts
Nos. 1, 2, 3, and one in No. 4, have been
the past year, our town might soon be rank-
ed among the first for intelligence of any in
the State. A higher tone of morals is univer-
sally needed. Every judicious effort for
their improvement should meet with decided
approbation. In Mr. Lancaster's school, a
class of ten had recited "Wayland's Elements
of Moral science." Twenty four of his pu-
pils had signed a pledge not to use profane
language, and 32 had bound themselves to
abstain from the use of that offensive, vile,
pernicious, health destroying, and corrupting
weed, tobacco. This is an auspicious be-
ginning. Were all the youth to take this
course and continue it, they would save not
only millions of money from being worse than
wasted; but thousands of valuable lives from
a premature grave.

On the subject of school Districts your
Committee ask permission to offer their
opinion. Almost all the Districts in town are
too small. Instead of increasing the number,
it should be reduced. The plan of having
large Districts, and classifying the scholars,
now adopted in the most enlightened com-
munities, is a real improvement. It must
commend itself to every intelligent mind; for
it proceeds on the principle of the division of
labor. Let the more advanced scholars be
instructed by a competent teacher, and those
less advanced also be thoroughly taught in
separate schools, and they will both make
great proficiency. The younger pupils will
be stimulated to learn that they may be ad-
mitted to the higher classes. It is a serious

objection to small districts, that their schools
are necessarily short. If, as is sometimes
done, they omit having a school in summer
in order to lengthen the term in winter, or
omit the winter term in order to lengthen the
summer, it cannot be expected that the schol-
ars will learn as much as they would to have
two such terms in a year. In a school judi-
ciously classed, a teacher can carry forward
12 or 20 in a class, as rapidly and as thor-
oughly, as he could a class of one or two.

A second objection to small districts is the
temptation they present to employ cheap mas-
ters for the sake of prolonging the term.—
Many almost overlook the fact, that a well
qualified instructor will be more beneficial to
a school in two months, than an incompetent
one will in four.

A third objection to small districts is, that
they will generally and from the supposed
necessity of the case, have small, ill construct-
ed school houses, which ought to be consid-
ered a very formidable one.

4thly. Small districts tend to contract and
dwarf the mind. Every thing relating to edu-
cation ought to be adopted to expand and
enlarge the mind, to develop its various
faculties, and to call into exercise the social
affections. Doing things upon a small scale
has a tendency just the reverse of this.

It is consequently a waste of money and of
time to have small districts. To have spaci-
ous, well constructed, and convenient
school rooms is the soundest economy, as
well as the wisest policy. What an exceed-
ingly absurd plan, it is to have any thing, at
all connected with the development of the
minds of our children, or with the formation
of their character and manners, which will,
in any way be of injurious tendency. The
school room ought to be the best room in the
place, except where we meet to worship God.

Its size, construction, method of lighting and
warming, its furniture, and every thing per-
taining to it, should be suited to awaken
pleasant ideas and emotions, and no other.
All the associations of education should be of
a character to make study pleasing, learning
desirable. We wish to inspire the rising gen-
eration with a taste for order, neatness, re-
finement and elegance. But it is perfectly
unreasonable to expect they will have a love
for these, if they are sent to get their educa-
tion in places where there is not only an utter
destitution of all these; but where they will
be surrounded by every thing suited to in-
spire and tase the opposite of all, which we
can desire to see them possess. A school
room should be a model of delicacy, purity,
and method. Scholars should not be allowed
to mark, cut, defile, or mar the walls, seats,
furniture, or any part of the school room, in
any way whatever. They should sooner be
permitted to deface the walls and furniture
of the parlor than the school room. What a
gross perversion of property, what a reck-
less disregard of health, when for the sake of
saving the paltry sum of a few hundred
dollars, a group of children and youth are
crowded into a little, contracted building,
without conveniences for cleaning the feet,
for orderly disposing outer garments, hats and
bonnets. Here they are pent up, to breath
air from which the vital principle has been
consumed, and which is polluted by various
other pernicious effluvia, and the place be-
comes more fit for a sty for swine than for
human beings to receive education.

Your committee are confident these views
must commend themselves to all fellow citi-
zens, as both reasonable and important. If
knowledge is more valuable than money, more
valuable to individuals and to community;
then individuals and public good will justify
every expenditure necessary to promote gen-
eral education. A reluctance to meet the
necessary expense is illiberal and unpatric.
One badly educated individual may do im-
mense mischief in various ways. Every in-
dividual has a common interest in having ev-
ery other individual properly educated. The
whole community then should unite their con-
tributions and their efforts to have each of
the rising generation thoroughly trained to a
sound morality in the fear of God.

DAVID THURSTON } Superintending
FRANKLIN MERRIAM } School
Committee

An East India Anecdote.

It may be necessary to inform the reader that the
drink called *toddy*, one of the strongest and most in-
toxicating liquors in India, consists of the sap of the
cocoa tree. The process of obtaining the liquor is
simple. The toddy collector leaves his dwelling
after sunset, and seeks the thickest cocoa woods,
climbs up and cuts notches in the bark of such trees
as seem likely to yield the most juice. Under each
notch he affixes a small jar to receive the liquid,
which, if drank instantly, is one of the mildest bev-
erages possible, but if left during a few days to fer-
ment in the sun, becomes the most ardent spirit known.

An incident connected with a person who
followed the profession of toddy-collector, hap-
pened whilst I was in the country, the details
of which is shortly as follows:—The individual in question had left his cottage,
which was situated in a cinnamon grove in
the island of Ceylon, little more than half an
hour, when a native pedler called there to
exhibit his tempting wares, and to solicit a
lodging for the night. The collector's wife,
whose whole soul was wrapped up in the idea
of finery, was delighted to let him in. Her
bangles and *foyes*, which had hitherto been
the pride of her life, were now eclipsed, and
she sighed with envy as she saw all her for-
mer notions of grandeur fade before the con-
tents of the wanderer's pack. Nothing dard-
ing, however to purchase without her hus-
band's approval, she was glad to allow the
pedler to rest himself on the bench beneath
the door porch—an ornament common to

Ceylon cottages—in the hope of her husband's
return by the morning.

After depositing his valuable knapsack be-
neath his head, the pedler fell into a sound
slumber, from which he was aroused by hear-
ing a door creak—his sleep being, like most
of his tribe, so light, that the slightest noise
was calculated to disturb it. On opening his
eyes, he beheld his hostess with her head pro-
truding through the cottage door, attentively
watching her guest. On seeing him stir, she
made a short apology for thus awakening him,
and retired. The itinerant vender took it in-
to his head, however, that all was not right;
so, after a short time, he again affected to
sleep, indulging in one of those dozes when
outward objects are visible, though indistinctly
seen, by the weary watcher. In about an
hour after, by the strong shadow from an un-
clouded moon, the poor man saw some object
approaching cautiously from the opposite di-
rection. He supposed it to be the collector
returning to his home; but, looking up, to his
dismay he perceived the woman stealthily
drawing near with a long cocoa knife in her
hand. In an instant he was on his legs to
confront her.—She appeared somewhat start-
led, but declared that she had been in the
woods seeking her husband, and that the knife
which she held was for the purpose of cutting
down some jars left by him in the vicinity.

The suspecting pedler much doubted her
story, but affecting to believe it, he saw her
quietly enter the cottage and shut the door.
No sooner was she within however, than the
traveler instantly climbed a small tree, and
took up his abode amid the branches. Here
he had been seated for some time, when he
beheld the toddy-collector calmly returning
home laden with his utensils. Worn out ap-
parently with his exertions, and tempted by
the beauty of the night, when he came to his
door he paused a short time; and setting down
on the bench lately occupied by the native
merchant, he seemed to fall into a train of
deep thought. Presently, as if disinclined
to enter the house, he made a sort of pillow
of his well filled bag, and covering his face as
usual throughout the East, with his cum-
berbund, he fell fast asleep.

In less than another hour the door of the
cottage was noiselessly opened, and the woman
again appeared. She approached her hus-
band, listened for a few moments to ascer-
tain that he slept, and then stepping back a
pace, raised her arm, and with her whole
force, at one blow, drove the knife right
through her wretched partner's heart. For an
instant only she appeared to be shocked at
what she had done; then recovering herself,
she attempted to withdraw the knife which
having gone completely through her victim,
had buried its sharp and fine point in the
bench. After a severe exertion, she succeeded,
but not without breaking off the point of
the cocoa splitter, which remained fixed in
the wood. The woman's anxiety now to ob-
tain the spoil, for which she had thus periled
soul and body, appeared almost infernal.
She seemed to grin in ecstasy at the deed she
had done, and pant for the ill gotten gain she
had made her own. Exultingly she dragged
the pack of jewels from beneath the head of
the corpse, when the movement drew from
her victim's face the cloth that had covered
it, and the savage murderer beheld the well
known lineaments of her own husband's coun-
tenance. She gave a sudden scream, and
threw down the sack; then, with frantic cries,
rushed from the cottage, and sought a shelter
in the neighboring woods.

The horror-stricken witness feared to move.
If he descended, he might meet the murder-
ess, who would doubtless revenge her dreadful
mistake on the unarmed man, or by possi-
bility, he might become mixed up in the busi-
ness; so he determined not to leave his re-
fuge until morning. He therefore kept his
position, staring in spite of himself at the
dreadful object beneath him, in a sort of wak-
ing dream, till he was suddenly aroused by
seeing the woman accompanied by several
persons (evidently officers of justice) ap-
proach the hut.

They examined the corpse; they searched
the house, and began to take down their notes
in writing, when the pedler, anxious to seek
their protection, by a sudden stir of the branches
succeeded in attracting their attention.
In an instant a gun was pointed at him and
he was commanded to descend. The poor
man willingly clambered down, when to his
surprise, he was instantly seized and bound,
at the instigation of the woman, who, with
frantic gestures, declared that she recognised
in him the assassin of her adored husband.

The wretched prisoner was immediately
brought to trial, and, despite of his declara-
tions of innocence, condemned to death, the
woman's statement being clear and probable.
She affirmed that the pedler had come to
their house and sought shelter for the night—
a boon her husband had unhesitatingly accord-
ed; that the two men had a severe dispute
about the price of some trinkets, when her
husband, in a fit of passion, thrust the ite-
rant merchant out of his house, who it seemed,
had not gone far; for soon after, the toddy
collector feeling warm and uncomfortable from
the debate he had held and the liquor
he had drank, had gone to lie down. A slight
noise however, awoke his wife, who distinct-
ly saw the wicked traveller stab her husband
through the heart; and that she then, without
uttering any cry from fear of instant annihila-
tion herself, stole from the back-door, and
rushed into the town for assistance, and suc-
ceeded in arresting the assassin before he had
time to escape.

The account seemed so plausible, that
scarcely any one in the court doubted the
prisoner's guilt.—In the first place, what mo-
tive could the wretched widow, who was well
known to have been warmly attached to her
husband, have to invent a falsehood? In a
word, a thousand arguments were brought for-
ward to satisfy the jury of the guilt of the un-
happy prisoner.

Only one person present doubted the whole
story; and that, fortunately for the innocent
man, was the enlightened judge before whom
the case was tried. He felt assured of the
defendant's statement, yet he had no means
of upsetting the strong testimony of the wom-
an. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty"
without a moment's hesitation, but still the
judge was not satisfied, and afterwards declared
that one of the most awful moments of his
life was that when he found himself compelled
to pass sentence of death on the unhappy
prisoner. He, however, had one power, that
of reprieve, and he exercised it by delaying
the execution of the culprit for fifteen days.

The very instant that he left the court a
sudden thought struck him. He directly sent
for the bench on which the murder was said

to have been committed, had it closely exam-
ined, and discovered that the point of a sharp
instrument was lodged in it. This he had
carefully extracted, and found it to be the
end of a cocoa nut knife, which of course fur-
ther strengthened the judge's suspicions, and
he sent a fresh reprieve to the prisoner. He
then caused the road leading from the cottage
of the deceased to the town to be closely search-
ed and ransacked. His efforts happily
succeeded. Close to the edge of a half-dried
tank, the weapon was found; it was rusted
with blood, had lost its point, and borne on its
handle the name of the murdered man.

The woman, without receiving any previ-
ous notice, was seized, and the knife sudden-
ly produced before her. The sight at once tur-
ned the current of her feelings, she fell upon
her knees; confessed the whole; declaring
that the temptation had been too great for her
but that God had determined she should not
escape, since he had brought up the knife
from the bottom of a tank into which she had
thrown it; and all she now prayed for was in-
stant death.

Two days afterwards she underwent her
just sentence, while the poor pedler was re-
leased from his ignominious confinement.

RECIPE FOR A TATTLER.—Take the vine of a
run-shoot and the root of a nimble tongue, of each
six handfuls; fifteen ounces of ambition; the same
quantity of nonsense; and bruise them together in a
mortar of misapprehension; and then boil them over
a fire of wild surmise until you perceive a scum of
falsehood rising on the top; then strain it through a
cloth of misconception; put it into a bottle of ma-
gnificence, stop it up with a cork of energy, and then suck
a glass through a quill of malevolence—and you will
be prepared to speak all manner of evil, without re-
gard to person or character.

CORNELIA.

We call attention to the plain, simple, and unexagger-
ated facts in the following interesting

PERSIA AND INDIA FLUID.

AFTER you have tried every thing else, and
are not relieved, try the *Persia and India*
Extracts, for they dissolve into a fluid when in the
stomach, and are taken up by the absorbent vessels,
and conveyed through all the organs. This opera-
tion brings the medicine in contact with disease,
let it be situated in what organ it may. It is not so
with pills, made of other substances, or of sugar
with pills, which are known to suffer by sickness, who keep
and use the *Persia and India Extracts*; children
are never troubled with worms, bad breath, bowel
complaints, when their stomachs are kept clean by
the use of this remedy. Worms are generated in
unclean stomachs. The use of this fluid, of giving any
other pill, if these do not answer the purpose, for
they are decidedly the best and cheapest remedy in
use. Cusive and Dyspeptic persons have decided
that this Extract is the best to regulate the bowels
and to promote digestion, of any thing known. For
Scrofula or impure blood, purify the blood with this
fluid. It is the best of all remedies for curing
better. Recollect this Extract is reduced to a fluid,
therefore enters the whole mass of blood, to purify
and cleanse it. Females should inform themselves
of their medical powers, by reading a treatise on
disease—a history and discovery of these *Extracts*,
certificates, &c., which accompanies the *Persia and India*
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